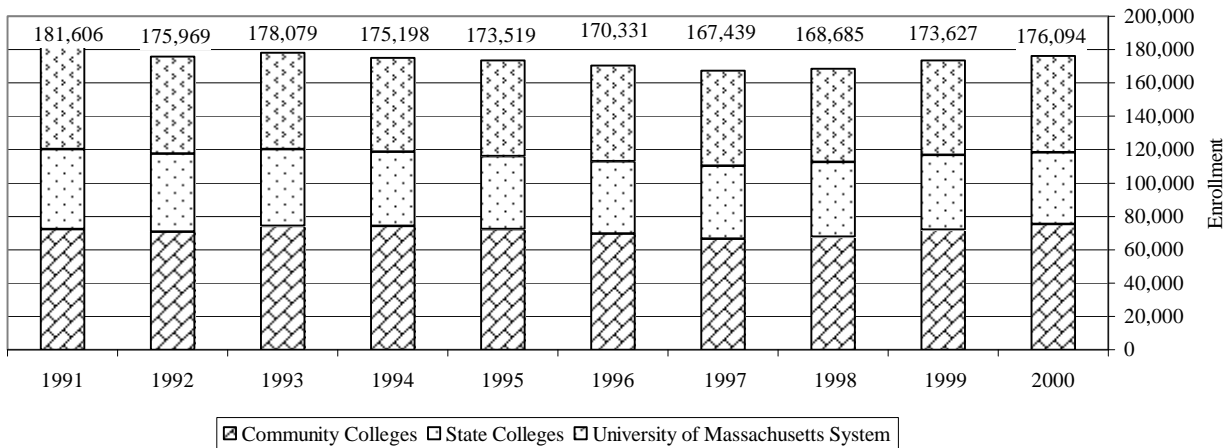


Ten-Year Schedule Of Massachusetts Higher Education Enrollment

Academic Year Ending	Community Colleges	State Colleges	University of Massachusetts System	Total Enrollment	% Change
2000	75,107	43,177	57,810	176,094	1.4%
1999	71,853	45,008	56,766	173,627	2.9%
1998	67,520	44,765	56,400	168,685	0.7%
1997	66,601	43,443	57,395	167,439	-1.7%
1996	69,453	43,546	57,332	170,331	-1.8%
1995	72,360	43,519	57,640	173,519	-1.0%
1994	74,105	44,366	56,727	175,198	-1.6%
1993	74,098	46,234	57,747	178,079	1.2%
1992	70,705	46,709	58,555	175,969	-3.1%
1991	72,131	48,125	61,350	181,606	-1.4%

Source: Massachusetts Board of Higher Education

**Enrollment in Massachusetts Public Colleges and Universities
Academic Years 1991 - 2000**





In the last 15 years, a “New Economy” has emerged in the United States. Among its defining characteristics are a fundamentally altered industrial and occupational order, unprecedented levels of entrepreneurial dynamism and competition, and a dramatic trend toward globalization—all of which have been spurred to one degree or another by revolutionary advances in information technologies (IT). As these developments have swept through our national economy, they have also been restructuring and reshaping the 50 state economies. States differ, however, in the degree to which their economies are structured and operate in accordance with the tenets of the New Economy.

The Progressive Policy Institute in its publication “The State New Economy Index” ranks Massachusetts first, among all 50 states, as the one most prepared and best structured for success in the New Economy. In today’s information age, where economic success depends on the ability to adapt quickly to change and transition, Massachusetts offers businesses a superior environment for growth.

They state “The two states that are farthest along the path to the New Economy are Massachusetts and California. Both are quintessential high-tech states. Massachusetts boasts a concentration of software, hardware, and biotech firms supported by world class universities such as MIT and Harvard in the Route 128 region around Boston. They tend to have a high concentration of managers, professionals, and college-educated residents working in “knowledge jobs” (jobs that require at least a two-year degree). With one or two exceptions, their manufacturers tend to be more geared toward global markets, both in terms of export orientation and the amount of foreign direct investment. Most are at the forefront of the IT and Internet revolutions, with a large share of their institutions and residents embracing the digital economy. Most have a solid “innovation infrastructure” that fosters and supports technological innovation. Many have experienced high levels of domestic in-migration of highly mobile, highly skilled knowledge workers seeking good employment opportunities coupled with a good quality of life. Top-ranked economies don’t score well simply because they have found ways to get the right mix of companies, individuals, and institutions. They also score well because they tend to adapt quickly. A high rate of ‘creative destruction’—the shedding of old practices while embracing the new—is the key to economic transformation in the private, public, and non-profit sectors.”

Text from The State New Economy Index Report, published by the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI)
Technology, Innovation and New Economy Project. (www.ppionline.org)

Photography courtesy of the Training Bureau, Massachusetts Office of the Comptroller